EXAMINATION IN LINES AND CURVES.*

28. Describe the different characters of spiral lines used in architecture, and shew how they can be traced by continuous motion.

29. Is there any example of the logarithmic spiral being applied in ancient architecture? If so, state where and when, and how it is proved to be such.

30. What are the characters of the curves forming the vertical contour of Egyptian, Greek, or other columns? and shew how they can be described full size by the workmen.

31. Shew how the various characters of Gothic arches, from the most pointed lancet to the flattest Tudor, may be traced by continuous motion by a workman, to the full size required.

32. Point out the difference in the characters of lines applicable, or supposed to be applicable for these purposes, and why one description is preferable to another.

33. What is a cardinid, what are its different characters, and by what means can the whole, or any part of such lines be drawn?

34. Shew any instance of the application of a part or the whole of any description of cardioid in architecture.

35. Shew how a varying curved line can be traced (always concave on the same side) commencing at a point at any given distance from one side of a right line, then crossing the right line at a point at any distance from the first point, then returning on the other side of the right line to the same distance from it as from the first point on the other side; and, if necessary, produce both the right line and both branches of the curve to any extent, continually receding from the given right line on both sides, but never to exceed a given distance from each other.

36. Draw a portion of another line with two infinite branches — both branches continually approaching a right line on the same side and in the same direction.

37. Draw Hogarth's line of beauty by simple continuous motion, of several different dimensions, but exactly in the same proportions.

JOSEPH JOPLING.

NEW HALL OF COMMERCE, IPSWICH.

On Monday, the 21st ult., the new building at Ipswich, appropriated to the customs and excise, was publicly opened. It is said to be a good instance of what may be done with small funds by clever distribution and just proportion of parts. A local paper says:—"The Hall of Commerce occupies the centre of the building on the principal floor, the same width as the portico, being about 35 feet square, and 18 feet high; some little decoration has been given to this room, the walls being surrounded with an order of the Corinthian proportion, the capitals of which are of original design and display considerable merit—from the cornice springs a cove abutting against an enriched guilloche flatband which surrounds the ceiling, and groined on the south and west sides. This portion of the building, together with two private offices in the rear, is to be devoted to the convenience of merchants, ship-owners, &c., for business purposes. The department of the customs is on the west side of the building, and that of the excise on the east, each consisting of a long room or public office, with private apartments for the collector and controller of each establishment, together with rooms for samples and stores. A separate entrance and staircase is provided for each department, communicating with the arcades at each end of the building; while there is another staircase at the back for the Hall of Commerce, and the offices on the Mercantile Floor, which are occupied by the Dock and River Commissioners and private merchants. Extensive corn chambers are obtained over the whole of the building, and the lower story throughout is appropriated to stores and warehouses. The contract for the whole of the works was completed at 4,250*l.* and the work has been executed in a sound and substantial manner—no settlement in any part having occurred.

The length of the building from west to east is 125 feet, and the depth from north to south 44 feet—the portico and staircase projecting about 23 feet. The height to the apex of the pediment is 55 feet, and to the cornice, 45 feet; and the tower, 76 feet."

At the north-west corner of the building, there is a campanile. An entertainment was afterwards given in the hall, and the health of the architect, Mr. Clark, was proposed amongst others by the mayor in flattering terms. It is so much the custom to forget the architect altogether at these ceremonies, and still more so in any account of them afterwards given by the press, that we cannot omit mentioning the circumstance.

Mr. Pettit, the contractor, was also complimented, and said in reply what it is always most satisfactory for an architect and employer to hear, "That while he had endeavoured to do justice to others *he had paid himself*."

MONUMENTS TO EMINENT MEN.

Our readers are probably aware that steps were taken some little time ago to obtain a monument to our illustrious countryman, Flaxman. The committee rightly remark in their appeal on the subject, "It has long been a subject of general regret and national reproach that in this country so little has as yet been done to testify a nation's gratitude to the great masters in British art. The persevering exertions of private individuals erected a monument in St. Paul's to the memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the admiration of friends and countrymen a statue in the National Gallery to the memory of Sir David Wilkie. But the history of British gratitude to British art begins and ends with these two statues. While public memorials to our warriors and statesmen are of common occurrence, Sir Christopher Wren has only a slab, Hogarth is without a bust, and Flaxman without a statue." We are glad to find that the latter stigma will be removed; a sum of money has been already subscribed, and Mr. M. L. Watson has completed the clay-model of the statue to the perfect satisfaction of the committee: further subscriptions, however, are required, and we gladly make known the want in the hope of inducing assistance. Mr. Peter Cunningham is acting as honorary secretary.

The subscriptions in aid of the memorial to the memory of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex are to be appropriated to the building another wing to the Royal Free Hospital, with the addition of a marble statue and a suitable inscription, to be erected at a cost not exceeding 1,000 guineas. The new wing will be called the Sussex wing, and is to be large enough to contain 100 beds.——A statue of the late Lord Rolle, in the robes worn by him at the coronation, executed in white Carrara marble, at a cost of one thousand guineas, is being erected at Buton, the seat of Lady Rolle.——We understand that Mr. Butler, the sculptor, has been selected by the committee to execute the bust of the late Professor Daniel, of King's College, London. —— The Queen has subscribed 200 guineas to the fund for the erection of a monument to the late General Sir William Nott. —— Gibson's statue of Mr. Huskisson, for the town of Liverpool, is casting in bronze, at the royal foundry of Munich. ——The Picton Monument in Wales is about to undergo the work of restoration. It is gratifying to learn that public sympathy has not been permitted to flag on this subject, and that subscriptions are daily increasing. —— The statue of Beethoven, modelled by the Dresden sculptor Hähnel, for the town of Bonn, has just been cast in bronze at Nuremberg. —— The site for the Weber monument, to be erected in Dresden, has been selected by the king of Saxony, in front of the theatre royal of that city. The committee have decided that the monument in question shall be the counterpart of that about to be erected to the memory of Beethoven,—that is, that it shall consist of a colossal statue, in bronze, of the illustrious deceased, on a quadrangular pedestal enriched with bas-reliefs on the four sides. The cost of the work is more than covered by the performances given in its behalf at the several theatres of Dresden, Berlin, Munich, Vienna and Hamburg. —— A monument in the shape of a mausoleum was inaugurated at Leipsic on the 5th instant in one of the principal squares, in commemoration of the great battle of Leipsic.

SMOKE PROHIBITION BILL.

This Bill to which, in its progress through the House of Commons, we have more than once directed attention, was lost last week on Mr. Mackinnon moving that the report of the Committee be received. In the debate it was the general opinion that the Bill since its introduction had undergone so many and such extensive modifications, to suit the views and interests of certain classes of manufactures, that it would be partial and unjust in its operation. Upon these grounds Lord John Russell declined giving his support to its further progress, and thought it would be advisable that some further inquiry should take place in order to ascertain what branches of manufactures could be fairly brought within its provisions.

Sir James Graham expressed himself as being most anxious to adopt this suggestion, and thought it might be advisable to have some scientific inquiry instituted during the recess, as to how far the provisions of the Bill might be applied to stationary engines employed in manufactures. He further stated that the labours of Mr. Mackinnon would not be lost, as his measure might be incorporated in Lord Lincoln's Bill affecting the Sewerage and Drainage of towns, or introduced in a separate and more satisfactory form next session. In dismissing this subject for the present we cannot refrain from noticing the ill-success that attends Mr. Mackinnon's attempts at legislation. His powers, or his influence to grapple with subjects of so much importance as the health of towns, whether in getting rid of the smoke nuisance or of intramural interments, are no longer questionable. He has in both instances prevented more efficient members from taking in hand remedial measures and advocating them with decision and firmness, without which success is impossible.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY AT CANTERBURY.

About twelve months ago, Mr. A. B. Hope, finding that the ancient abbey of St. Augustine, at Canterbury, was fast disappearing, purchased the ruins with a view to their restoration, and proceeded to excavate the foundations. The munificent proprietor has since determined to devote the site to the establishment of a missionary college for the Church of England, the object of which will be to provide an education to qualify young men for the service of the church in foreign settlements, with such strict regard to economy and frugality of habits, as may fit them for the special duties to be discharged, the difficulties to be encountered, and the hardships to be endured. A considerable sum, nearly 40,000*l.*, has been subscribed already, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Hope, who has himself contributed a large proportion of it. It is proposed, therefore, to commence immediately the principal quadrangle of the college, which includes the chapel, hall, library, and apartments for 50 students, with the requisite accommodation for the officers and servants of the establishment. The arrangments of the building will be so constructed, as to admit of subsequent enlargement.

We shall seek an opportunity to examine the works, and shall hope to find that the old buildings are to be restored.

Yarmouth Bridge.—A further delay has occurred in the erection of the new bridge over the Haven at Great Yarmouth. It appears from the proceedings of a meeting of the commissioners, held last week, that tenders for building an iron bridge were obtained from the Birtley Iron Company, at the sum of 32,000*l.*, and from Mr. W. Smith Simpson, of Tower Park, near Ely, at the sum of 18,479*l.*, subject to conditions. A second tender was made by Mr. Simpson, at 19,070*l.*, subject to conditions. The conditions have reference to the amount of responsibility, and the commissioners not being disposed to agree with them, they have postponed further consideration of the subject for the present.

Paris.—The eight magnificent blocks of Italian marble recently arrived at the Port d'Orsay, and intended for the construction of the tomb of the Emperor, have been safely removed to the Invalides.—*Galignani.*

* See page 353 *ante*.

To learn more about OCR and PDF Compression visit ThePaperlessOffice.org